

of plans for a Canadian airline to fly across the Pacific. The regular meeting of the ICAO Communications Division held at Montreal, Que., Jan. 10 to Feb. 26, 1949, reviewed the existing Communications Standards and Recommended Practices and, in addition, considered certain aspects of the Draft Frequency List prepared by the Aeronautical Administrative Conference at Geneva during the previous summer, which is to be revised at Regional Conferences.

**Technical Control and Licensing of Broadcasting Stations.**—Under The Broadcasting Act of 1936, applications for licences to establish broadcasting stations, or for modification of existing stations, are referred to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for its recommendations to the Minister, before being dealt with by the Department of Transport. As the licensing authority, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation also controls the linking up of stations to form networks, and in addition, the character of programs being broadcast. With these exceptions, the control of broadcasting stations is carried out by the Radio Division of the Department of Transport in the same way as in the case of other types of radiocommunication stations. The standard broadcast band is crowded with stations which, particularly at night, are capable of interfering with each other over the entire North American region. To utilize the band most effectively, and to reduce interference as much as possible, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Bahama Islands, Newfoundland, Mexico, the United States and Canada made extensive engineering studies of how to accommodate the largest number of stations with the least interference. The resulting plan is embodied in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. Before an additional new standard broadcasting station can be licensed a professional consulting radio engineer recognized by the Department must make a study of the matter, to select the frequency, the amount of power, and commonly a directional antenna system, and, by calculation, establish that interference to existing stations is within the requirements of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. This engineering brief is checked by the Radio Division and, if necessary, modifications are made. After a new station is completed measurements must be made, and a proof of performance submitted to establish that the actual installation is in accord with the approved plan.

Another important measure to reduce interference is to ensure that each station is maintained exactly on the frequency assigned to it: this reduces considerably the amount of heterodyning, which causes interference in the form of a whistling note. The five frequency measuring stations maintained by the Radio Division make frequent measurements of the frequency of broadcasting and other stations, and ensure that all stations maintain their frequency within the narrow limits required.

The classes of radio stations listed in Table 1 are numerous and complicated by virtue of the fact that many perform closely related functions. There were at the end of the fiscal year Mar. 31, 1949, 2,057,799 radio stations operating in Canada; of these, 356 were Department of Transport stations. The summary of licensed services given on pp. 809 to 811 groups together licensed radio stations performing important related services.